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fresh and processed citrus fruits

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MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY •

Total 1980/81 season citrus production in the principal producing countries and territories of the Mediterranean Basin is forecast at nearly 11.9 million metric tons, ^{1/} up about 2 percent from last season. The increment is attributed mainly to an expected 60-percent surge in Greece's output, the result of recovery from freeze damage incurred two seasons ago. Production also is expected to show gains in Italy and Egypt. Turkey, Morocco, and Israel, on the other hand, are expecting some reduction in their citrus crops. The declines in Turkey and Morocco follow last season's above average harvests. Little or no change is anticipated in Spain's overall citrus production.

The region's 1980/81 production of oranges is forecast at 7.7 million tons, 3 percent above last season's level. Most of the gain is attributable to the Greek recovery. Orange exports from Mediterranean Basin shippers should be up about 3 percent this season, with Greece and Israel most likely showing the biggest gains. Exports by Spain and Morocco are expected to be down somewhat from those of last season. Tangerine production is forecast to rise slightly, but little change is seen in exports.

Lemon production is forecast at slightly less than 1.5 million tons, about 4 percent below last season's. Increased output in Spain and Greece will be insufficient to offset declines in Turkey and Italy. Total lemon exports from the region are forecast to be a little less than last season's shipments.

^{1/} Metric tons, equivalent to 2,204.62 pounds, are used throughout this report.

The grapefruit harvest in the Mediterranean area is also expected fall about 4 percent from last season's crop. Production in Israel, which accounts for about three-quarters of the region's output, is likely to drop 6 percent, but a slight gain is anticipated in Cyprus, the area's second-largest producer. Exports are forecast to remain at about last season's level.

Information in this circular was prepared by Edmond Missiaen, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, Commodity Programs, Tel. (202) 447-2083.

SWEET ORANGES: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, 1979/80 and 1980/81 1/

(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS	
	: FORECAST		: FORECAST	
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
... Cyprus	115	122	82	88
Egypt	1,050	1,100	144	150
Gaza <u>2/</u>	148	145	132	129
Greece	335	596	131	240
Israel	897	898	560	602
Italy	1,781	1,810	136	145
Morocco <u>2/</u>	756	706	579	518
Spain	1,739	1,678	862	829
Turkey	680	670	16	15
... Total	7,501	7,725	2,642	2,716
...				

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which begins in the fall and extends through the spring. 2/ Includes small amounts of tangerines.

SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attachés.

December 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TANGERINES: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, 1979/80 and 1980/81 1/

COUNTRY	(1,000 METRIC TONS)			
	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS	
	: FORECAST : 1979/80	: FORECAST : 1980/81	: FORECAST : 1979/80	: FORECAST : 1980/81
Cyprus	2	2	1	1
Egypt	98	110	---	---
Gaza <u>2/</u>	---	---	---	---
Greece	25	36	4	6
Israel	65	70	13	15
Italy	324	350	10	9
Morocco <u>3/</u>	267	236	190	170
Spain	867	903	638	649
Turkey	155	140	30	26
Total	1,803	1,847	886	876

---Denotes zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which begins in the fall and extends through the spring. 2/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges. 3/ Clementines only. Small production of other tangerine type fruit is included with oranges.

SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attachés.

December 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

LEMONS: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, 1979/80 and 1980/81 1/

(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS	
	: FORECAST		: FORECAST	
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
Cyprus	32	30	27	21
Egypt	1	1	---	---
Gaza	9	7	9	8
Greece	144	177	58	85
Israel	52	40	29	22
Italy	767	725	218	210
Morocco	3	5	---	1
Spain	317	342	235	245
Turkey	220	160	113	80
Total	1,545	1,487	689	672

---Denotes zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which begins in the fall and extends through the spring.

SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attachés.

December 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

GRAPEFRUIT: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, 1979/80 and 1980/81 1/

COUNTRY	(1,000 METRIC TONS)			
	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS	
	: FORECAST	: FORECAST	: FORECAST	: FORECAST
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
Cyprus	81	88	64	71
Egypt	1	2	---	---
Gaza	23	23	23	23
Greece	1	1	---	---
Israel	511	480	250	240
Italy	4	4	---	---
Morocco	11	11	1	1
Spain	9	9	5	5
Turkey	20	18	6	8
 Total	661	636	349	348

---Denotes zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which begins in the fall and extends through the spring.

SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attachés.

December 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

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July 1980SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE CITRUS PRODUCTION UP IN 1980;
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE ALSO ROSE IN 1979/80 ^{1/}

SUMMARY

Production gains in the Southern Hemisphere have helped push citrus production in major producing countries up an estimated 11.8 percent for the combined 1979/80 winter (Northern Hemisphere) and 1980 summer (Southern Hemisphere) seasons. The bumper crop in the United States accounted for more than half of this increase, but big production increases are also being registered by Japan and Mexico in the Northern Hemisphere and in Brazil, Argentina, and South Africa in the Southern Hemisphere. Fresh citrus exports for 1979/80 (including 1980 summer season) are now forecast at 6.2 million tons ^{2/}, up 5 percent from those of the previous season. Increased exports from Morocco are responsible for almost half of this growth, but important gains are also being registered by the United States, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil.

^{1/} The countries included in this circular, both Northern & Southern Hemisphere, account for about 80 percent of world citrus production.

^{2/} All tons are metric. One metric ton is equivalent to 2,204.62 lb.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Citrus production and exports for the 1979/80 season in the Mediterranean region progressed more or less as forecast in Foreign Agricultural Circular FCF 1-80 of January 1980. January freezes in Italy and Greece caused only minor damage. A severe March storm in Israel likewise caused no significant harm. Egypt reportedly shipped 9,000 tons of oranges to Hong Kong and Singapore, new markets for that exporter.

The final, official estimate for Japan's satsuma (unshu mikan) crop was 3,618,000 tons, the second highest on record and about 5 percent above the earlier FAS estimate.

This report includes revised citrus production estimates for Mexico. The 1979/80 crop was good and followed 2 bad years, which were brought on by dry weather in Veracruz State and a freeze in Nuevo Leon. The bloom for the 1980/81 crop was exceptionally good, but dry weather could prejudice the eventual outcome.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Citrus production is forecast to be up 9.5 percent during the 1980 season in the major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere. In Brazil, the area's dominant producer, output is expected to be up by nearly 800,000 tons, and substantially bigger crops are also being picked in Argentina and South Africa. Citrus exports from the Southern Hemisphere during 1980 are forecast at 700,000 tons, up 6 percent from last year's. Brazil will have greater quantities of frozen concentrate orange juice (FCOJ) available for export, but it is doubtful that export markets will be able to absorb more than last season.

Argentina

Argentina's 1980 citrus crop is forecast at 1.54 million tons, up 17 percent over that of last year. As a result of favorable weather conditions in all citrus areas, output of oranges, lemons, and tangerines are all expected to be up. Grapefruit--which has lost some area to new plantings of oranges and tangerines, and has been hard hit by a widespread infestation of citrus canker--declined for the second consecutive season.

Fresh citrus exports in calendar 1979, led by the strong performance of lemons, totalled 67,000 tons. Exports were as follows (in 1,000 metric tons):

Type of fruit	Western Europe		Eastern Europe & USSR		Total	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Oranges	23.0	10.8	4.0	--	26.9	10.8
Tangerines	0.3	0.3	--	--	0.3	0.3
Lemons	1.4	8.0	23.1	35.3	24.5	43.3
Grapefruit	17.8	12.0	1.6	0.4	19.4	12.4
Total <u>1/</u>	42.5	31.2	28.7	35.6	71.2	66.8

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Fresh citrus exports for 1980 are forecast at 83,000 tons, up 24 percent over last year's. Lemons, destined mainly for Eastern Europe, are again expected to be the leading export item. Argentine exporters are seeking new markets, especially in the Middle East.

Twenty-two thousand tons of fresh citrus were imported during 1979, mostly early in the season before the Argentine harvest began. Brazil was the leading supplier. Imports for 1980 are forecast at 5,000 tons of tangerines and grapefruit.

Roughly 25 to 30 percent of Argentina's citrus crop is processed. Principal products are frozen concentrated juices and essential oil of lemons. Most of the lemon oil is exported, mainly to the United States. Most of the juice is for the domestic market, but a small amount is exported, principally to Western Europe.

Australia

Australia's 1979 citrus crop was a record 484,000 metric tons largely because recent plantings of valencia oranges had reached maturity. A decline in valencia yield is expected to lower the 1980 citrus crop by 4 percent to 464,000 tons. In Australia, oranges account for 78 to 80 percent of total citrus and valencias make up about 60 percent of the oranges. Most of the remaining oranges are navels.

The long-run outlook is for continued expansion in citrus production, especially valencia oranges, which are in demand by the processing industry. The number of nonbearing valencia trees increased by 36 percent between 1974 and 1978 and new plantings are still being made. No expansion is foreseen for navels, but the number of bearing lemon and grapefruit trees should increase for one or two more seasons before stabilizing.

Fresh citrus exports reached a record 45,000 tons during the 1979 crop season as Australian exporters took advantage of a big crop to meet shortfalls in Asian and Pacific markets brought about by the short 1978/79 California crop. Increased shipments went to Hong Kong, Singapore, and Malaysia. Orange and tangerine exports are expected to fall during the 1980 season, but lemon and grapefruit exports should at least meet last year's levels.

Citrus destined to processors--mostly for frozen concentrate juices--increased from about 35 percent of total utilization in the early 1970's to about one-half in recent years. Oranges now account for about 80 percent of all citrus fruit processed. A variable import duty on FCOJ was imposed effective April 1979. The duty is calculated as the difference between the f.o.b. price of the concentrate and the Australian threshold price of A\$2.40 (US\$2.60) per kilogram (kg) of total soluble solids. This threshold is equivalent to approximately US\$1.03 per gallon of single strength juice, or about 70 percent ad valorem at March 1980 prices. Given this protection, the Australian processing industry is expected to expand. Imports of FCOJ during the 1980/81 season are forecast to increase to 4-5 million gallons, single strength equivalent, which would amount to 15 or 20 percent of domestic citrus juice production.

Brazil

The 1980 orange crop is forecast at 8.8 million metric tons, up 10 percent from last year's record output. Brazil also produces around 1.5 million tons of tangerines and limes ^{3/}. The State of Sao Paulo accounts for four-fifths of Brazil's orange crop. The State's bumper orange crops of 1978, 1979 and 1980 are due to increasing numbers of young trees coming into bearing age. There are now an estimated 110 million orange trees in Sao Paulo, of which 26 million are not yet bearing.

Forecasts for Sao Paulo's 1980 harvest vary from 155-195 million 90 lb (40.8 kg) boxes. At this time the most likely outcome seems to be around 170 million boxes (6.9 million tons), an increase of 13 percent over the 1979 level.

In November 1979 citrus canker was discovered for the first time in the commercial citrus zone of Sao Paulo. The disease has so far been confined to two municipalities (counties). Following the initial discovery, the State Government organized 200 three-man teams to inspect groves and to destroy diseased and suspect trees. Measures continue to be taken to assure that field boxes, vehicles, and other equipment from infected areas are properly disinfected before leaving these areas.

^{3/} Tables for tangerines and other citrus (limes) in the statistical section include only production in Sao Paulo.

The bulk of Sao Paulo's oranges are processed, but oranges from other States as well as most tangerines and limes are destined for the domestic fresh fruit market. Orange exports, which all originate in Sao Paulo, are relatively minor in importance, but have been increasing. Fresh orange exports during the past 2 calendar years were as follows (in 1,000 metric tons):

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1978	1979
Netherlands	28.6	41.7
United Kingdom	2.6	12.9
Germany, West	10.5	8.7
Other Europe	1.6	8.5
Argentina	1.2	<u>1/</u> 14.1
Middle East	--	2.5
Other Countries	0.9	1.2
 Total	45.4	89.6

1/ Mostly from 1978 crop.

SOURCE: Bank of Brazil, CACEX.

Exports in 1980, thanks to the large crop and expanded packing-shed capacity, are expected to register another big gain.

During the 1979 season, 119 million boxes 4/ of oranges--79 percent of Sao Paulo's production--were processed for frozen concentrate orange juice. Concentrate production (all 65° brix) was 405,000 metric tons, a slight increase over the previous season. Exports of concentrate, however, fell from the 387,000 tons shipped during the 1978 season (July 1978-June 1979) to an estimated 330,000 tons during the 1979 season. Allowing for domestic consumption, this leaves stocks for the season ending June 30, 1980 at about 60,000 tons--an unusual situation for Brazil's orange juice industry (see Table 9). The decline in exports is due mostly to fewer shipments to the United States. In CY 1979, exports to the United States were only one-half the level of the previous year (see Table 10).

4/ Includes 2-5 million boxes of tangerines.

Sao Paulo's 1980 season opened in an uncertain atmosphere. Growers and processors were unable to agree among themselves about how to manage likely additions to the growing stockpile of FCOJ. The Brazilian Government insisted that the processors formulate an orderly marketing and stockpiling plan within the following constraints:

- 1) The entire 1980 crop must be harvested and utilized.
- 2) Export prices must be maintained at no less than \$900 per ton.
- 3) Growers must receive satisfactory compensation.
- 4) The Government would not help to finance the plan.

The processors were not able to agree upon a plan, so the final decision on 1980 marketing policy was left to the Government. Details are not yet available, but the Government apparently is requiring all processors to store one ton of concentrate for every ton exported. The grower price for oranges at the beginning of the 1979 season was equivalent to about \$2.00 per box on the tree, but a 90 percent rate of inflation reduced real grower returns. The 1980 price has reportedly been set at 90 cruzeiros per box, equivalent to US\$1.75 at the July 1, 1980 exchange rate.

Given the large number of nonbearing trees, orange production in Sao Paulo is almost certain to continue rising over the next 2 to 3 years. But the optimism that permeated the industry a year ago has faded. If grower prices become unattractive during the next few years, orange production could begin to level off due to declining input use and some shift out of citrus and into other crops, especially sugarcane.

Most Brazilian Government aids for FCOJ exports have been eliminated. Export tax credits, worth 16 percent of the f.o.b. value as of July 1979, were eliminated in December, 1979. Subsidized financing for production of FCOJ is now available for an amount equal to 12 percent of the value of the previous season's exports, compared with 30 percent last season. The income tax exemption for profits earned from export operations remains.

Beginning in December 1979 the Government imposed an export tax on FCOJ. The tax, initially set at \$105 per ton was later reduced to an 8-percent ad valorem rate. As of June 4, 1980 the tax was again altered to a fixed rate of \$210 per ton, which is to be lowered by \$15 every 15 days until it disappears in December 1980. The new tax schedule is reportedly intended to help hold the price of FCOJ exports at or above \$900 per ton.

There are now 12 FCOJ plants in place in Sao Paulo including one small plant beginning operations this season. These are controlled by seven firms, with the four largest accounting for 95 percent of installed capacity. Two new companies are reportedly scheduled to open small plants before the end of this season. As of April 1980 there were approximately 553 orange juice extractors and 2.1 billion pounds per hour of evaporating capacity in place in Sao Paulo, gains of 51 percent and 37 percent, respectively, over April 1979 levels. The industry now has the capacity to process nearly 200 million boxes of oranges per season.

Chile

Chile's 1980 citrus crop--consisting of oranges and lemons--is forecast at 102,000 tons, up 2 percent from last year's. Heavy frost and untimely rains adversely affected both the 1979 and 1980 lemon harvests. The 1980 lemon crop is anticipated at about 52,000 tons, 25 percent below the peak output of 1978. Increasing production of oranges is projected through the early 1980's as newly planted groves begin to bear. There has been no recent expansion in lemon plantings. Oranges are all consumed domestically, but 3,000-5,000 tons of lemons are exported annually, mostly to the Netherlands and West Germany. Imports of FCOJ in 1979 totalled around 600 tons of 65° brix concentrate, mostly from Brazil.

South Africa and Swaziland

Total citrus production in South Africa and Swaziland ^{5/} is forecast to increase by 14 percent to 727,000 tons during the 1980 season. Production was down in 1979 due to dry weather, but a full recovery is expected this year. The quality of the new crop is good. South African citrus production remained relatively stable during the 1970's, but recent plantings, especially of valencia oranges, lemons, and grapefruit, should result in production about 10 percent above current levels by the mid-1980's. A major goal of citrus research in South Africa is to find tangerine varieties of good quality, long shelf life, and adaptability to local growing conditions. If successful, this effort could lead to further growth in citrus output over the long run.

Because of the short crop, fresh citrus exports ^{6/} were down in 1979, but a recovery is expected in 1980. Total exports are forecast at 360,000 tons of oranges, 63,000 tons of grapefruit, and 22,000 tons of lemons. Citrus marketing is completely export oriented. The local fresh market and processors are dependent upon nonexport-quality fruit for their supplies. The South African Citrus Marketing Board spent about \$3 million for export market promotion in 1979. About 70 percent of exports are made on a consignment basis.

The citrus processing industry is considered to be a marketing channel of last resort. Prices paid are only about one-third those paid in the domestic fresh fruit market. Nevertheless, about one-quarter of total citrus output is processed, mostly for concentrated juices, but sections are also important, especially for grapefruit. Concentrated citrus juice is destined

^{5/} All data in this section include production and marketings for both the Republic of South Africa and Swaziland. In recent years, Swaziland has accounted for about 6 to 8 percent of orange production and 32 percent of grapefruit production in the two countries. ^{6/} Exports apparently include small amounts of citrus from Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

mostly for the domestic market, mainly dairies that reconstitute and distribute it. Over half of the citrus sections are exported.

TRADE IN CITRUS JUICES

World trade in citrus juices, especially for FCOJ, which is dominated by Brazilian exports, appears to be down during the current season. The principal cause is the bumper Florida orange crop, which lowered Florida imports of FCOJ from December 1979 to mid-June 1980 to about half of the previous year's imports for the corresponding period. During the first half of the 1979/80 season, Florida's exports were moving at about the same rate as those of the previous year.

Canada's imports of FCOJ during 1979 were up almost 8 percent over those of 1978. The increase was due entirely to shipments from the United States. After adjusting for the difference in brix between U.S. orange juice and that of other suppliers, the U.S. share of the Canadian market was about 38 percent in 1979, up from 32 percent in 1978, but still below the 47 percent share registered in 1977.

Japan is still a relatively small market for orange juice and grapefruit juice, but scheduled increases in its import quotas make it a growing market. The U.S. share of this market was 71 percent in 1978 and 44 percent in 1979.

This circular was prepared by Edmond Missiaen of the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, Commodity Programs, (202) 447-2083.

TABLE 1

TOTAL CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977/78 TO 1979/80 1/

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED			
	: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN										
Cyprus	205	195	208	169	156	157	13	13	29	
Egypt	795	987	1,043	131	125	140	6	6	5	
Gaza	181	203	195	176	198	190	---	---	---	
Greece	654	645	458	301	257	169	177	112	41	
Israel	1,435	1,519	1,424	911	971	903	434	455	421	
Italy	2,760	2,733	2,737	330	307	370	364	483	540	
Morocco	1,087	877	948	673	543	691	192	103	98	
Spain	2,862	2,843	2,828	1,756	1,679	1,760	347	230	215	
Turkey	1,071	1,008	1,073	136	113	160	146	138	141	
Subtotal	11,050	11,010	10,914	4,583	4,349	4,540	1,679	1,540	1,490	
<u>OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
Belize	39	30	59	---	---	---	39	38	59	
Jamaica	43	38	52	2	---	4	---	---	---	
Japan	4,119	3,633	4,263	22	14	16	1,017	794	987	
Mexico	1,907	1,977	2,451	99	73	92	410	500	540	
United States <u>2/</u>	12,893	12,070	14,675	823	815	874	9,507	8,874	---	
Subtotal	19,001	17,748	21,500	946	902	986	10,973	10,206	---	
Total Northern Hemisphere ...	30,051	28,758	32,414	5,529	5,251	5,526	12,652	11,746	---	
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
Argentina	1,350	1,319	1,540	71	66	83	255	263	295	
Australia	475	484	464	26	45	40	236	236	217	
Brazil	8,568	8,877	9,667	49	98	128	4,774	4,855	5,508	
Chile	120	100	102	3	5	4	3	3	3	
South Africa <u>3/</u>	725	638	726	459	448	445	170	167	191	
Total Southern Hemisphere ...	11,238	11,418	12,499	608	662	700	5,438	5,524	6,214	
Grand Total	41,289	40,176	44,919	6,137	5,913	6,226	18,090	17,270	---	

---Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown, and exports refer to the calendar year of the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include category, "Other Citrus", which consists of bergamots, kumquats, and other non-identified varieties. 3/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board for United States, FAS Attache reports for all other countries.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2

SWEET ORANGES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977/78 TO 1979/80 1/

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED			
	: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN										
Cyprus 2/.....	109	102	106	88	78	75	4	5	14	
Egypt.....	671	842	875	130	125	140	5	5	5	
Gaza 2/.....	137	155	150	133	151	146	---	---	---	
Greece.....	429	480	293	197	207	100	144	100	35	
Israel 2/.....	949	981	934	638	693	638	244	220	221	
Italy.....	1,597	1,619	1,641	139	95	130	235	315	350	
Morocco 3/.....	820	630	678	508	387	500	164	86	75	
Spain 4/.....	1,718	1,630	1,698	915	860	900	197	123	110	
Turkey.....	650	656	660	10	17	20	96	96	96	
Subtotal	7,080	7,095	7,035	2,758	2,613	2,649	1,089	950	906	
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE										
Belize.....	28	23	41	---	---	---	28	31	41	
Jamaica.....	22	18	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Japan.....	15	22	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Mexico.....	1,290	1,280	1,640	35	21	40	220	300	300	
United States 5/.....	8,821	8,499	10,746	335	300	370	7,176	6,960	---	
Subtotal	10,176	9,842	12,476	370	321	410	7,424	7,291	---	
Total Northern Hemisphere ...	17,256	16,937	19,511	3,128	2,934	3,059	8,513	8,241	---	
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
Argentina.....	670	684	850	27	11	20	90	110	140	
Australia.....	369	383	360	21	31	26	196	202	183	
Brazil.....	7,854	8,036	8,839	45	90	122	4,774	4,855	5,508	
Chile.....	51	45	50	---	---	---	2	2	2	
South Africa 2/ 6/.....	600	521	593	372	357	360	140	131	151	
Total Southern Hemisphere ...	9,544	9,669	10,692	465	489	528	5,202	5,300	5,984	
Grand Total	26,800	26,609	30,203	3,593	3,423	3,587	13,715	13,541	---	

---Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown, and exports refer to the calendar year of the second year shown. 2/ Includes tangerines. 3/ Includes some tangerines. 4/ Exports include 5,000 to 10,000 tons of bitter oranges. 5/ Includes temples. 6/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board for United States, FAS Attache reports for all other countries.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

TANGERINES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977/78 TO 1979/80 1/

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	: 1977/78		: FORECAST	: 1977/78		: FORECAST	: 1977/78		: FORECAST
	1978/79	1979/80		1978/79	1979/80		1978/79	1979/80	
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus 2/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	76	85	95	1	---	---	1	1	---
Gaza 2/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	26	26	22	4	5	4	1	1	1
Israel 2/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	352	340	342	12	5	10	9	8	10
Morocco 3/.....	250	233	255	163	155	190	18	9	15
Spain	796	896	792	608	614	640	103	91	78
Turkey	135	150	160	24	28	30	17	18	20
Subtotal	1,635	1,730	1,666	812	807	874	149	128	124
<u>OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>									
Belize	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jamaica	4	4	4	2	---	3	---	---	---
Japan 4/.....	3,767	3,278	3,898	22	14	16	971	753	946
Mexico	105	118	180	44	27	22	---	---	---
United States 5/.....	407	386	509	16	22	20	201	195	---
Subtotal	4,283	3,786	4,591	84	63	61	1,172	948	---
Total Northern Hemisphere	5,918	5,516	6,257	896	870	935	1,321	1,076	---
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>									
Argentina	255	211	222	---	---	---	10	8	10
Australia	32	29	31	5	8	8	1	1	2
Brazil 6/.....	351	465	469	3	6	5	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 2/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	638	705	722	8	13	13	11	9	12
Grand Total	6,556	6,221	6,979	904	884	948	1,332	1,085	---

---Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown, and exports refer to the calendar year of the second year shown. 2/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges. 3/ Clementines only. 4/ Mainly satsuma (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids, mainly hassaku and iyokan. 5/ Includes tangelos, which in recent years accounted for 44 to 51 percent of combined tangerine and tangelo production. 6/ State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for about one-half of Brazil's tangerine production. The 2-5 million boxes (80,000 to 200,000 tons) of tangerines which are processed are included in the orange production and processing tables.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board for United States, FAS Attache reports for all other countries.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USOA

TABLE 4

LEMONS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977/78 TO 1979/80 1/

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED			
	: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN										
Cyprus	30	22	30	25	19	23	1	1	3	
Egypt	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gaza	10	13	12	10	13	12	---	---	---	
Greece	194	134	139	100	45	65	32	11	5	
Israel	30	44	40	15	25	25	6	10	6	
Italy	801	769	745	179	207	230	120	160	180	
Morocco	3	3	3	1	---	---	1	---	---	
Spain	313	286	307	228	200	215	45	15	25	
Turkey	250	170	220	95	58	100	31	22	24	
Subtotal	1,632	1,442	1,497	653	567	670	236	219	243	
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE										
Belize	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Jamaica	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
United States	899	668	743	206	211	200	479	258	---	
Subtotal	899	668	743	206	211	200	479	258	---	
Total Northern Hemisphere ...	2,531	2,110	2,240	859	778	870	715	477	---	
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
Argentina	280	299	355	25	43	50	85	85	95	
Australia <u>2/</u>	48	45	47	---	5	5	26	19	20	
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Chile	69	55	52	3	5	4	1	1	1	
South Africa	34	30	35	22	22	22	8	8	10	
Total Southern Hemisphere ...	431	429	489	50	75	81	120	113	126	
Grand Total	2,962	2,539	2,729	909	853	951	835	590	---	

---Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in late summer and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to August-June in the Northern Hemisphere and February-December in the Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Includes small amount of limes.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board for United States, FAS Attache reports for all other countries.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

GRAPEFRUIT: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977/78 TO 1979/80 1/

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	66	71	72	56	59	59	8	7	12
Egypt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	34	35	33	33	34	32	---	---	---
Greece	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Israel	456	494	450	258	253	240	184	225	194
Italy	3	3	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco	14	11	12	1	1	1	9	8	8
Spain	7	9	9	5	5	5	2	1	2
Turkey	22	20	20	7	10	10	2	2	1
Subtotal	602	644	601	360	362	347	205	243	217
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Belize	11	7	18	---	---	---	11	7	18
Jamaica	17	16	24	---	---	1	---	---	---
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	125	125	149	12	13	15	20	20	40
United States	2,749	2,491	2,637	265	278	280	1,647	1,452	---
Subtotal	2,902	2,639	2,828	277	291	296	1,678	1,479	---
Total Northern Hemisphere ...	3,504	3,283	3,429	637	653	643	1,883	1,722	---
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	145	125	113	19	12	13	70	60	50
Australia	26	27	26	---	1	1	13	14	12
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa ^{2/}	91	87	98	65	69	63	22	28	30
Total Southern Hemisphere ...	262	239	237	84	82	77	105	102	92
Grand Total	3,766	3,522	3,666	721	735	720	1,988	1,824	---

---Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown, and exports refer to the calendar year of the second year shown. 2/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board for United States, FAS Attache reports for all other countries.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

OTHER CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977/78 TO 1979/80 1/

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED			
	: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:		: FORECAST:	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN										
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Egypt 2/.....	47	58	71	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gaza	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Greece 3/.....	5	5	4	---	---	---	---	5	---	
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Italy 4/.....	7	2	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Morocco	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Spain 4/.....	28	22	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Turkey 4/.....	14	12	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Subtotal	101	99	115	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<u>OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
Belize	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Jamaica	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Japan 5/.....	337	333	340	---	---	---	46	41	41	
Mexico 6/.....	387	454	482	8	12	15	170	180	200	
United States 6/.....	17	26	40	1	4	4	4	9	17	
Subtotal	741	813	862	9	16	19	220	230	258	
Total Northern Hemisphere ...	842	912	977	9	16	19	220	230	258	
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>										
Argentina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Brazil 7/.....	363	376	359	1	2	1	---	---	---	
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
South Africa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Total Southern Hemisphere ...	363	376	359	1	2	1	---	---	---	
Grand Total	1,205	1,288	1,336	10	18	20	220	230	258	

---Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown, and exports refer to the calendar year of the second year shown. 2/ Limes and a few bitter oranges. 3/ Citrons, bitter oranges and grapefruit. 4/ Bitter oranges. 5/ Summer oranges (natsa mikan or zadaidai), a sour orange variety. 6/ Limes. 7/ Limes, State of Sao Paulo only which apparently accounts for somewhat over one-half of Brazil's lime production.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board for United States, FAS Attache reports for all other countries.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 7
CITRUS, FRESH: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1977/78 AND 1978/79 1/

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	(METRIC TONS)							
	ORANGES 2/		TANGERINES		LEMONS		GRAPEFRUIT	
	1977/78 : 1978/79	1977/78 : 1978/79	1977/78 : 1978/79	1977/78 : 1978/79	1977/78 : 1978/79	1977/78 : 1978/79	1977/78 : 1978/79	1977/78 : 1978/79
<u>EUROPE & USSR</u>								
<u>EC</u>								
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,421	4,223	---	87	6,163	5,521	1,207	563
Denmark	154	49	---	---	549	879	21	2
France	2,418	1,705	278	1,571	17,762	14,562	36,343	34,172
Germany, West	2,159	265	50	31	1,213	2,251	5,267	5,253
Ireland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	389	658
Netherlands	19,974	16,566	238	1,012	6,509	5,622	34,541	29,230
United Kingdom	3,750	295	15	127	2,987	4,069	2,609	2,999
Total	35,876	23,103	581	2,828	35,183	32,904	80,377	72,877
<u>OTHER EUROPE & USSR</u>								
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	---	---	---	---	3,155	1,552	---	---
German Dem. Rep.	---	---	---	---	3,237	2,578	---	---
Norway	1,505	301	---	---	794	340	26	62
Poland	---	---	---	---	18,823	27,630	---	---
Sweden	1,665	771	28	39	4,523	2,797	804	1,134
USSR	---	---	---	---	9,367	9,572	---	---
Other	32	270	85	---	105	2	403	553
Total	3,202	1,342	113	39	40,004	44,471	1,233	1,749
Total Europe & USSR	39,078	24,445	694	2,867	75,187	77,375	81,610	74,626
<u>BERMUDA & CARIBBEAN</u>								
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>								
Canada	150,009	128,518	10,623	16,028	16,296	13,085	60,538	48,492
China, Taiwan	---	47	---	---	146	---	8	12
Hong Kong	81,081	74,640	34	36	3,966	3,995	429	371
Indonesia	1,901	2,090	6	---	23	12	---	---
Japan	43,521	53,462	3,850	2,074	108,772	114,357	121,102	153,506
Malaysia	1,302	2,003	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	275	90	1	28	668	530	148	45
New Zealand	5,080	4,378	---	100	314	469	555	763
Singapore	9,697	8,542	35	99	247	457	93	115
Other	1,520	680	41	32	471	345	548	355
Total	294,386	274,470	14,590	18,397	130,903	133,280	183,401	203,659
Grand Total	334,973	300,297	15,791	21,642	206,336	210,951	265,161	278,439

1/ Marketing years: Nov.-Oct. for oranges and tangerines, Aug.-July for lemons, and Sept.-Aug. for grapefruit.

2/ Includes Temple oranges.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: EXPORTS OF FRESH CITRUS, CALENDAR YEARS 1978 AND 1979 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	(METRIC TONS)		GRAPEFRUIT		LEMONS	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
EUROPE						
United Kingdom	84,003	83,664	19,235	16,744	4,858	4,950
Austria	3,396	3,324	1,482	1,430	2,513	2,570
Belgium-Luxembourg	16,033	16,841	2,721	3,154	1,970	1,498
France	61,045	51,101	11,043	9,727	2,082	1,012
Germany, West	42,724	34,381	13,431	12,022	858	98
Netherlands	19,505	21,688	1,438	2,472	293	219
Switzerland	4,802	4,338	1,212	1,740	1,098	1,100
Italy	---	---	5,731	7,996	---	---
Scandinavian countries 2/	18,407	---	3,341	---	2,634	---
Denmark	---	1,746	---	---	586	637
Norway	---	5,725	---	---	506	442
Sweden	---	7,117	---	---	1,010	781
Finland	---	3,856	---	---	1,060	629
Iceland	---	571	---	37	---	35
Other Europe	900	---	168	---	52	---
Total	250,815	234,673	59,802	58,484	16,358	13,971
OTHER COUNTRIES & REGIONS						
Canada	11,642	10,104	705	5,250	149	819
Far East	8,201	8,229	3,995	5,268	214	252
Middle East	94,520	98,319	24	285	5,339	6,654
Mauritius & Reunion	---	4,997	---	45	---	404
Other	6,348	640	90	35	343	48
Total	120,711	122,289	4,814	10,883	6,045	8,177
Grand Total	371,526	356,962	64,616	69,367	22,403	22,148
---Indicates zero, not applicable, or not available.						

1/ Includes Swaziland. 2/ Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland.

SOURCE: U.S. Agricultural Attaché.

August 1980

TABLE 9

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORANGES AND FCOJ 1/,
1978-80 2/

ITEM	UNIT	1978	1979	FORECAST 1980
ORANGES				
Production <u>3/</u>	million boxes <u>4/</u>	150.0	151.0	170.0
Commercial availability:	"	144.4	147.0	166.0
Fresh consumption	"	26.0	26.0	28.0
Fresh exports <u>5/</u>	"	1.4	1.7	3.0
Processed	"	117.0	119.0	135.0
FCOJ				
Beginning stocks <u>6/</u>	1,000 metric tons	0	0	60
Production	"	398	405	459
Exports <u>6/</u>	"	387	330	330
Apparent consumption ...	"	11	15	20
Ending stocks	"	0	60	174

1/ Frozen concentrate orange juice, 65° brix. 2/ Marketing years beginning in May. 3/ Includes 2-5 million boxes of tangerines. 4/ 40.8 kg or 90 lbs each. 5/ Marketing years. 6/ Year beginning July 1.

SOURCE: U.S. Agricultural Officer, Sao Paulo.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10

BRAZIL: EXPORTS OF FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE, 1977-79

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	(METRIC TONS, 65° brix <u>1/</u>)		
	1977	1978	1979
United States	46,807	147,511	73,055
Canada	20,688	33,866	28,838
<u>EUROPE</u>			
Denmark	5,789	4,506	5,501
Finland	4,961	7,978	10,883
Germany, West	31,388	29,445	39,250
Netherlands	53,225	45,615	58,222
Sweden	19,395	19,042	17,474
United Kingdom	7,713	13,406	15,357
Other Western Europe	8,293	7,375	13,176
Eastern Europe	3,849	1,730	2,451
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>			
Australia	351	6,622	2,729
Israel	5,642	9,312	10,334
Japan	246	912	2,431
Venezuela	4,888	7,448	9,813
Others	289	861	2,677
Total	134,613	129,097	162,314
Grand Total	213,524	335,629	292,191

1/ 1 metric ton of 65° brix concentrate equivalent to 317.6 gallons of 45° brix concentrate.

SOURCE: Bank of Brazil, CACEX.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

MEXICO: EXPORTS OF FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE,
1977, 1978 AND JAN.-JUNE 1979

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	(METRIC TONS, 65° brix)		JAN.-JUNE 1979
	1977	1978	
United States	7,450	5,231	6,275
Canada	5,797	2,490	2,308
Bahamas	2,058	2,719	174
United Kingdom	2,415	1,762	---
Sweden	4,432	537	---
Australia	761	---	383
Germany, West	635	---	---
Others	396	151	20
 Total	23,944	12,890	9,160
 :			

SOURCE: Official trade statistics of Mexico.

TABLE 12

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE,
CALENDAR YEARS 1975-79

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	(1,000 GAL., SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT 1/)				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	:	:	:	:	:
Brazil	28,214	29,755	33,749	139,451	152,310
Mexico	3,315	1,473	13,790	9,860	7,376
Argentina	1,484	0	(2/)	661	(2/)
Others	33	174	387	769	332
 Total	33,046	31,402	47,926	150,741	160,018
 :					

1/ One gallon single strength (11.8° brix) = 0.2281 gallon 45° brix, or
0.1443 gallon 65° brix, or 0.7185 kg. 65° brix. 2/ Less than 500 gallons.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 13
SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: IMPORTS OF ORANGE JUICE, 1979

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	(METRIC TONS, PRODUCT WEIGHT)			
	GERMANY, WEST	UNITED KINGDOM	NETHERLANDS	FRANCE
United States	3,052	2,589	4,846	14,704
Brazil	61,750	18,260	20,231	6,814
Israel	9,948	48,814	1,414	16,247
Morocco	2,997	(1/)	0	8,623
Italy	5,830	(T/)	1,172	676
Spain	3,432	(T/)	180	5,233
Others <u>2/</u>	22,936	16,048	41,287	3,437
 Total	 109,945	 85,711	 69,130	 55,734

1/ Included with others. 2/ Mostly from other European Community countries.

SOURCE: Official trade statistics of West Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands, and France.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

CANADA: IMPORTS OF FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE, 1975-79

(METRIC TONS, PRODUCT WEIGHT)						
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
United States 1/.....	28,591	34,912	31,965	29,013	35,868	
Brazil 2/.....	20,226	17,160	17,405	35,688	34,660	
Mexico 2/.....	819	1,150	4,133	2,569	2,123	
Belize 2/.....	883	1,437	423	0	0	
Others	510	23	455	233	51	
Total	51,029	54,682	54,381	67,503	72,702	

1/ Mostly 45° brix (1 metric ton = 219.86 gallons). 2/ Mostly 65° brix
(1 metric ton = 200.84 gallons).

SOURCE: Statistics Canada.

TABLE 15

JAPAN: IMPORTS OF ORANGE JUICE, 1975-79

(1,000 GALLONS 1/)						
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
United States	157	317	329	295	403	
Brazil	5	68	50	122	502	
Others	8	2	1	1	1	
Total	170	387	380	418	906	

1/ Most imports are FCOJ, 55° to 65° brix for imports from the United States, and 65° brix for imports from Brazil.

SOURCE: Official trade statistics of Japan.

August 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA



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January 1980

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE CITRUS PRODUCTION FORECAST TO RISE 9 PERCENT IN 1979/80

Summary

Citrus production for the 1979/80 season (October-September, for most countries) in selected Northern Hemisphere countries is forecast to increase by a substantial 9 percent to 29.2 million metric tons.

The increase is mainly attributed to the anticipated record crop in the United States, but a big increase is also expected in Japan. Production changes in the Mediterranean region should be more moderate. Total citrus production in that area is likely to be about the same as last season's, with decreases in some countries being offset by gains in others.

Production of oranges, with a forecast increase of 12 percent, is expected to gain more than other citrus fruit for the countries discussed in this report—a performance credited almost exclusively to the big increase in the U.S. crop. Among the other citrus varieties, only grapefruit is likely to show no gain.

The Northern Hemisphere accounts for approximately three-fourths of total annual world citrus production. This circular covers the citrus situations in Belize, Cyprus, Egypt, Gaza, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Spain, Turkey, and the United States. All tons are metric, and are equivalent to approximately 2,204.62 pounds.

Mediterranean Countries

Total citrus production in eight leading Mediterranean Basin citrus producing countries plus the Gaza Strip was 10.98 million tons for the 1978/79 season. Forecasts for the 1979/80 season indicate a very slight decrease in production. The biggest declines should

occur in Greece and Israel, but production should increase in Italy, Morocco, Turkey, Egypt, and Cyprus. The region's forecast production of lemons is up by 8 percent, while output of other major citrus varieties is expected to be down. The biggest decline is forecast for grapefruit, with production anticipated to be down by 7 percent to 600,000 tons.

Combined exports of fresh citrus from the Mediterranean countries during the 1979/80 season is expected to be up slightly (about 1 percent) from last season's level. The changes in total exports, by type of fruit, are forecast as follows:

Oranges — minus 1 percent
Tangerines — no change
Lemons — plus 16 percent
Grapefruit — minus 4 percent

Figure 1 shows the relative importance of fresh citrus exports from the various Mediterranean countries. Of particular interest are exports to the European Community (EC) countries, where Mediterranean exports compete directly with U.S. citrus exports. Non-EC exporters in the Mediterranean Basin are in a privileged position to compete in the EC market because of their geographic proximity and because of the preferential tariff rates the EC accords them. Normal EC common external ad valorem tariff rates for citrus are as follows:

Product	Percent
Fresh oranges	
Oct. 16-Mar. 31	20
Apr. 1-Apr. 30	13
May 1-May 15	6
May 16-Oct. 15	4
Fresh tangerines	20
Fresh lemons	8
Fresh grapefruit	4
Orange juice	19

The reductions in tariff rates granted to Mediterranean countries are shown below:

EC Preferential Reductions in Common External Tariff Rates for Specified Citrus and Citrus Products (In percent)

Country	Fresh oranges	Fresh & tangerines	Grapefruit	Orange juice
Cyprus	60	40	80	70
Egypt ¹	60	40	80	---
Greece	100	100	100	100
Israel	60	40	80	70
Morocco ²	80	80	80	70
Spain	40	40	---	---
Turkey	60	50	80	---

¹Identical preferences given to Jordan and Lebanon. ²Identical preferences given to Algeria and Tunisia.

Source: Official Journal of the European Communities, Feb 26, 1979.

In 1978/79, about 14 percent of the citrus production in these Mediterranean countries was processed. Much of the juice and other products was exported. During the current season, the amount of citrus processed will probably be less, mainly because of a big decline in the size of the Greek citrus crop.

Cyprus' total citrus output is forecast at 208,000 tons in 1979/80, about 7 percent greater than in the previous year. Citrus plantings—mostly lemons—are being made in a new irrigation project in western Cyprus (Greek sector).

Fresh citrus exports are divided roughly 50-50 between the Turkish-controlled northern sector of the island and Greek-controlled southern sector. Oranges account for about one-half of export shipments. The United Kingdom, followed by the other EC countries, comprise the principal market for both sectors of the island. A new processing plant in the north was to begin operation early in 1980. Principal products will be hot-pack, single-strength juice and frozen concentrated juice. Because of the new industrial unit, citrus volume for processing should more than double, and the quality of fresh citrus exports from the northern sector should improve.

EGYPT

Egypt's 1979/80 citrus output is forecast at 1.06 million tons, up 7 percent from last season's level—growth attributed to an increase in the number of bearing trees and to favorable weather during the April-May blossoming period. About 85 percent of total citrus production and virtually all citrus exports are oranges.

Area planted to citrus has been expanding at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent over the past decade, mostly on small holdings. The increased area, however, has been on marginal, less productive land, which has tended to bring down average yields.

Orange exports in 1978/79 were about 100,000 tons, down 24 percent from the previous year's total and about one-half the export levels of the mid 1970's. Declining exports are apparently the result of strong domestic demand. Principal export markets are the USSR and Eastern Europe, which take 60 to 70 percent of shipments, and Middle Eastern countries, which account for another 20 to 25 percent. Total 1979/80 exports are forecast to be somewhat above last season's volume.

GAZA

Citrus production for the 1978/79 season in the Gaza Strip was 12 percent above the poor crop of the previous year. Information on the current crop is sketchy, but it appears as if another good harvest is in prospect. About three-quarters of the Gaza citrus crop consists of oranges, and the bulk of these are Valencias. All of the crop—with the exception of about 5,000 tons retained for home consumption—is exported as fresh fruit. Principal markets are in the Middle East, but the closure of the Iranian market in 1978 forced exporters to divert increased quantities to Eastern Europe. The long-run outlook for the Gaza citrus industry is not good because the area is subject to continually worsening saline ground-water conditions. This is expected to cause a gradual decline in crop yields.

GREECE

Greece's 1978/79 citrus crop was down 20 percent from early forecasts because of a January 1979 freeze, which seriously damaged trees and will have a negative effect on 1979/80 output. The new crop (1979/80) is forecast at 472,000 tons, off 27 percent from last year's poor crop. This year's decline in production is almost entirely the result of an anticipated 39 percent drop in orange production. Total area planted to citrus in Greece has remained steady over the past several years. The Government stimulates the replacement of marginal groves with varieties that are demanded in export markets.

This season's lemon exports are expected to be above those of last season, but orange shipments are forecast at only half of last season's level. About 70 to 80 percent of Greek fresh orange exports and 80 to 90 percent of lemon exports are destined for Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Citrus processing is likely to be way down this season because of the short crop. Principal products are single-strength and concentrated orange juice and lemon juice. Most of the juice is exported, with about two-thirds going to Eastern Europe and the USSR.

ISRAEL

Israel's 1979/80 citrus production is forecast at 1.4 million tons, down 6 percent from last season's good

crop but near the level of the 1977/78 crop. Output of Shamouti and Valencia oranges and of grapefruit is expected to be down this year, but increases are expected for early season oranges and tangerines. Over the long run, orange production is expected to remain more or less around current levels, despite further slight declines in area. Production of tangerines, lemons, and pink and red grapefruit, however, is likely to increase over the coming years. Area planted to these varieties has grown, especially in southern Israel.

Fresh citrus exports reached 971,000 tons in 1978/79, but this season's exports may fall to about 900,000 tons. Exports of both grapefruit and oranges are expected to be off. The 1978/79 export marketing year was marked by increased availability and good quality of Shamouti oranges. Israel's Citrus Marketing Board (CMB) purposely held back on grapefruit shipments in an attempt to maintain favorable prices in European markets. In 1978/79, 97 percent of Israel's fresh citrus shipments were destined for European markets. The marketing breakdown, in percentages, was as follows:

European Community.....	63
Other Western Europe.....	22
Eastern Europe.....	12
Other areas.....	3

In efforts to improve its European market position the CMB has:

- Extended its grapefruit marketing season to 10 months (October-July);
- Begun to market second-grade oranges under a special trade mark;
- Placed increased emphasis on sales of easy peeling varieties of citrus (tangerines).

During the 1978/79 season, an estimated 30 percent of the total citrus crop was processed. The Israeli processing industry, which has an excess capacity problem, operates with cull fruit from the export packing houses. Thus, the high quality of last year's Shamouti orange crop and the initiation of exports of second-grade fruit were responsible for a decline in the amount of oranges processed. The large quantity of grapefruit destined for processing in 1978/79—46 percent of the crop—was attributed to marketing problems affecting fresh grapefruit.

ITALY

Italy's 1979/80 citrus crop is forecast at a little over 2.7 million tons, up 1.5 percent over last season's frost-damaged crop. Over the long run, production is expected to remain static. Italy's citrus industry is characterized by old orchards with little renovation, a situation that persists despite an EC-financed scheme for renovating the citrus sector.

Exports of fresh lemons—the principal export item,—are forecast to increase by 6 percent to 220,000 tons in 1979/80. Over the past several years, lemon exports to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union—a region that now accounts for half of Italian lemon shipments—have been growing while shipments to Western Europe have declined. This trend is attributed to the West European consumer preference for higher quality lemons from other sources. Orange exports—mostly blood-type oranges destined for West European countries—should also be up over last season's low level. Grapefruit is the only citrus that may be imported into Italy. Imports in 1978/79 (June-May) reached a record 37,000 tons, mostly from Israel. The U.S. share of this market was 860 tons.

Italian citrus destined for export and processing benefits from EC subsidies. These subsidies are summarized in the table below:

Italy: Summary of Citrus Marketing Subsidies Granted by the European Community (In U.S. cents per kilogram)

Fruit	Penetration premium ¹	Export subsidy ²	Processing	
			subsidy ³	minimum price ⁴
Oranges.....	12-14	7-12	4-12	9-17
Tangerines.....	7-12	9	(⁵)	(⁵)
Lemons.....	8	5-8	10	16

Note: Subsidies given in ranges, as they sometimes vary depending on variety of fruit or destination of export.

¹Paid on exports to EC countries. ²Paid on exports to third countries. ³Paid to processor. ⁴Minimum price processor must pay grower for fruit in order to be eligible for subsidy. ⁵Not applicable.

The amount of Citrus Processed has increased greatly in recent years because of the generous EC processing incentives. The amount of fruit processed increased by 33 percent in 1979/80, and a further 12 percent increase is forecast for 1979/80.

MOROCCO

Morocco's estimated total citrus production—mostly oranges and tangerines—for the 1978/79 season has been revised downward to 877,000 tons. Lower-than-anticipated production was attributed to bad weather, which adversely affected mid-and late-season varieties. Production in 1979/80 is expected to be up by 8 percent, but still below the record output of 1977/78.

Over the past several years, Morocco has made a concerted effort to improve citrus quality and promote plantings of varieties most in demand in European markets. Nevertheless, growers are anxious about their future competitive position in the European Community after Spanish accession. Morocco has the potential to increase citrus production, but little effort

is being made to expand planted area because of concern about future market outlets.

Total fresh citrus exports were down 19 percent in 1978/79. Clementine exports, however, were up and increased their share of citrus exports to 29 percent. Increased citrus shipments are forecast for 1979/80, but exports will still be below the levels of the early 1970's. Most exports are destined for West European countries, but a long-term barter arrangement with the Soviet Union assures a market for an additional 150,000-200,000 tons per year.

Citrus processing was down sharply in 1978/79. The decline was attributed to the smaller crop, a drop in export orders, and the low price paid for processing fruit. Little recovery is anticipated for the current year. The principal processed product is unsweetened orange juice, most of which is exported to France. The Government and the growers' association are attempting to stimulate increased domestic consumption of fresh citrus. Their efforts, aided by a ban on banana imports, apparently have met with success.

SPAIN

Spain's total citrus production is forecast to decline by about one-half of 1 percent in 1979/80—a decline attributable to a short tangerine crop. Lemon output is forecast to be up by 7 percent, and orange production should also be up.

Over the long run, lemon production is likely to continue increasing. Production averaged less than 200,000 tons per year in the early 1970's, about 300,000 tons per year in the past three seasons (including the current season), and may exceed 400,000 tons within a few years. New plantings have been spurred by good prices and by the prospects for improved export marketing conditions when Spain joins the EC.

Spain's tangerine production climbed spectacularly over the past decade. Future prospects, though, are for a more moderate or even zero growth. Orange production, which has given some ground to tangerines over the past 10 years, may stabilize near the current production level for a while. There is little potential for area expansion in the main producing region around Valencia. Yields, however, could be boosted with improved cultural practices and introduction of new varieties if price incentives were adequate. There is good potential for area expansion near Seville, which is now a relatively minor citrus producing region.

Tristeza disease is a serious problem in the lemon area around Murcia, but is more or less under control in the Valencia region and is not present in the Seville area. The Government has made subsidized interest loans available for growers who wish to replant their groves with tristeza-resistant varieties.

The EC takes about 90 percent of Spain's fresh citrus exports. In 1978/79 total citrus exports were down about 4 percent from the previous year's level, but the outlook for 1979/80 is for a slight increase, despite the somewhat shorter crop.

The amount of citrus processed during the past season declined by about one-third, and is expected to remain at low levels during 1979/80. The processing industry, dependent upon cull fruit, has a high cost structure and faces marketing problems because of EC tariff discrimination. Recently, processors have begun importing Brazilian Frozen Concentrate Orange Juice (FCOJ) for blending with Spanish juice. The Government subsidizes part of processors' fresh fruit purchases—44 percent of total purchases in 1978/79—and gives an 11 percent tax rebate for the export of certain processed citrus products.

TURKEY

Total citrus production for the 1979/80 season is forecast to be up by 6 percent. Most of this gain is attributable to increased lemon production, which recovered from an exceptionally poor harvest in 1978/79. Revised lemon production numbers, beginning with 1974/75, are lower than previous totals.

Fresh citrus exports are forecast to be about 40 percent over 1978/79 performance. Lemons should account for a little over 60 percent of total citrus shipments. Because of summer storage in caves, Turkish exporters are able to ship lemons on a year-round basis. The tax rebate (subsidy) for fresh citrus exports was abolished in June 1979, when the Turkish lira was devalued.

The processing industry handles 10 to 15 percent of the total citrus crop, which is much less than its potential capacity. Exports of citrus products are minimal.

OTHER MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Current data are not available for the less important citrus producing and exporting countries and territories of the Mediterranean Basin. In recent years, however, Algeria, Lebanon, Tunisia, and the West Bank have accounted for combined total citrus production of about 1 million tons and exports of 300,000 to 350,000 tons. Data for these countries are not included in the tables of this circular.

Algeria — According to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) total citrus production was 444,000 tons in 1978/79. Exports now run in the range of 70,000 to 80,000 tons, of which about one-half—all oranges—go to Eastern Europe and the other half—oranges and tangerines—to France.

Lebanon — Citrus groves in some areas have been damaged or neglected because of civil strife, but total output has not fallen because of new groves in

Northern Lebanon that have been coming into production. Citrus production in recent years has averaged about 320,000 tons. Exports have been in the range of 150,000 to 180,000 tons per year. The largest part of export shipments are oranges destined for Syria and other Middle Eastern countries, but lemons are also shipped to Eastern Europe.

Tunisia —Official data indicate that citrus production increased from less than 100,000 tons per year in the late 1960's to 220,000 tons in 1977/78. Output in 1979/80 is forecast at 142,000 tons, down from an estimated 192,000 tons last season. Despite the growth in production, exports have remained at about the same level as a decade ago. Exports in 1978/79,—mostly oranges,—were 33,000 tons. France is the main market.

West Bank —Citrus production on the West Bank of the Jordan River tended to increase in recent years as new groves began to bear fruit. Little data are available concerning the 1979/80 crop, but because of drought conditions in the area output is likely to be down from the 88,000 tons produced in 1978/79. About one-half of citrus production is exported, practically all to Jordan and other Middle Eastern countries.

Other Countries

BELIZE

Production of oranges and grapefruit was drastically reduced in 1978/79 because of hurricane damage. The 1979/80 citrus crop, however, promises to be of record or near-record proportions. Current favorable prices for citrus are encouraging new plantings.

All of Belize's citrus is processed. Trinidad and Tobago comprise the major market outlet for concentrated orange juice and grapefruit juice. The United Kingdom is the principal market for canned grapefruit sections.

JAPAN

Japan's total citrus production for 1979/80 is forecast at 13 percent above last season's figure. Satsuma (mandarin or unshu mikan) production, which should account for 84 percent of total citrus output, is forecast at 3.45 million tons, up 14 percent from the 1978/79 level. The increase is mainly attributable to the alternate year bearing cycle of Satsuma trees. Were it not for the fruit thinning program sponsored by the growers' cooperative, production of satsumas would be around 3.6 million tons.

The thinning program is aimed at avoiding an oversupply, which would seriously erode producer returns. Because of the adverse effect of heavy production on prices, growers have been reducing area planted to satsumas. In most cases, the uprooted area has been replanted to other citrus varieties, mainly

navel oranges. Navel production is forecast at 25,000 tons for 1978/79, three times the output of a decade ago.

Fresh satsuma exports are very small. Canada, which took 11,000 tons in 1978/79, is the major customer. The biggest citrus export item is canned satsuma sections, which amounted to almost 41,000 tons in calendar 1978, two-thirds of which went to the United States.

The forecast for the current year indicates that 24 percent of Japan's citrus output will be processed. Three-quarters of this will be for juice and most of the remainder for canned sections.

Japan imports citrus and citrus products to supplement its domestic production. The United States is the principal supplier and provides practically all of the imported lemons and oranges and about 90 percent of imported grapefruit. Total fresh citrus imports in calendar 1978 and forecast for calendar 1979 are as follows (in 1,000 metric tons):

Item	1978	Forecast 1979
Oranges	51	54
Lemons	117	105
Grapefruit	142	165

There are no quantitative restrictions on lemon or grapefruit imports, but oranges, orange juice and grapefruit juice are restricted by quota. Through the Tokyo Round series of trade negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Japan agreed to increase these quotas. Overall annual import quotas for recent years and programmed increases for coming years are as follows (in 1,000 metric tons):

Japan fiscal year ¹	Fresh Oranges ²	FCOJ ³	FCGJ ³
1976.....	15.0	1.0	0
1977.....	18.0	1.3	0.7
1978.....	45.0	3.0	1.0
1979.....	45.0	3.0	1.0
1980.....	68.0	5	3.0
1981.....	72.5	5.5	4.0
1982.....	77.0	6.0	5.0
1983.....	82.0	6.5	6.0

¹1980 equals April 1980-March 1981. ²Does not include special 6,900-ton annual quota for Okinawa, which expires after JFY 1981.

³Frozen concentrate orange juice and grapefruit juice, 5+1 concentrate basis (about 55 degrees brix), or equivalent.

MEXICO

Estimates of Mexican citrus production are not currently available. Revised USDA estimates for total orange, tangerine, grapefruit, and lime production will be published at a later date. Total citrus production averages around 2-2.5 million tons, of which about 75 percent is oranges, 15 to 20 percent limes, and the

remainder tangerines and grapefruit. Prospects for the 1979/80 crop indicate a drop of 15-20 percent from last season's level. The decline is attributed primarily to tree damage caused by freezes in December 1978 and January 1979 in Nuevo Leon. Dryer-than-normal weather may also have contributed to the expected smaller crop.

Approximately 75 percent of Mexico's fresh citrus exports is destined for the United States. Because of the short crop in the United States, imports of fresh citrus from Mexico increased in 1978/79. Import arrivals in 1978/79, compared with the previous year's are shown below:

Product	Period	Unit	1977/78	1978/79
Fresh oranges	Nov.-Oct.	metric ton	(¹)	24,107
Fresh tangerines	Nov.-Oct.	metric ton	(¹)	21,989
Subtotal	Nov.-Oct.	metric ton	27,156	46,096
Fresh grapefruit	Sept.-Aug.	metric ton	2,528	1,433
Fresh limes	Apr.-Mar.	metric ton	9,443	11,602
FCOJ	Dec.-Oct. ²	1,000 gal., single-strength equivalent	8,725	7,032

¹Not available. ²Partial year data.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

With a record U.S. crop now being harvested, imports of fresh citrus from Mexico are likely to decline.

An estimated 300,000 - 350,000 tons of citrus were processed, mostly for FCOJ, during the 1978/79 season. The amount of fruit processed was up from the previous season's level, but because of the large amount of freeze-damaged fruit utilized, juice yields were down. (See Foreign Agricultural Service Circular FCF 3-79, Nov. 1979, for more information on the Mexican citrus industry.)

UNITED STATES

The December forecast of the 1978/79 citrus crop indicates a record 14.1 million tons, almost 17 percent above last season's level. Florida's round¹ orange crop is forecast at 8.2 million tons (200 million boxes), 22 percent above last season's total, and California's orange crop is expected to be 37 percent larger. Prospects for the 1979/80 season point to little change in grapefruit production. A sharp decrease in

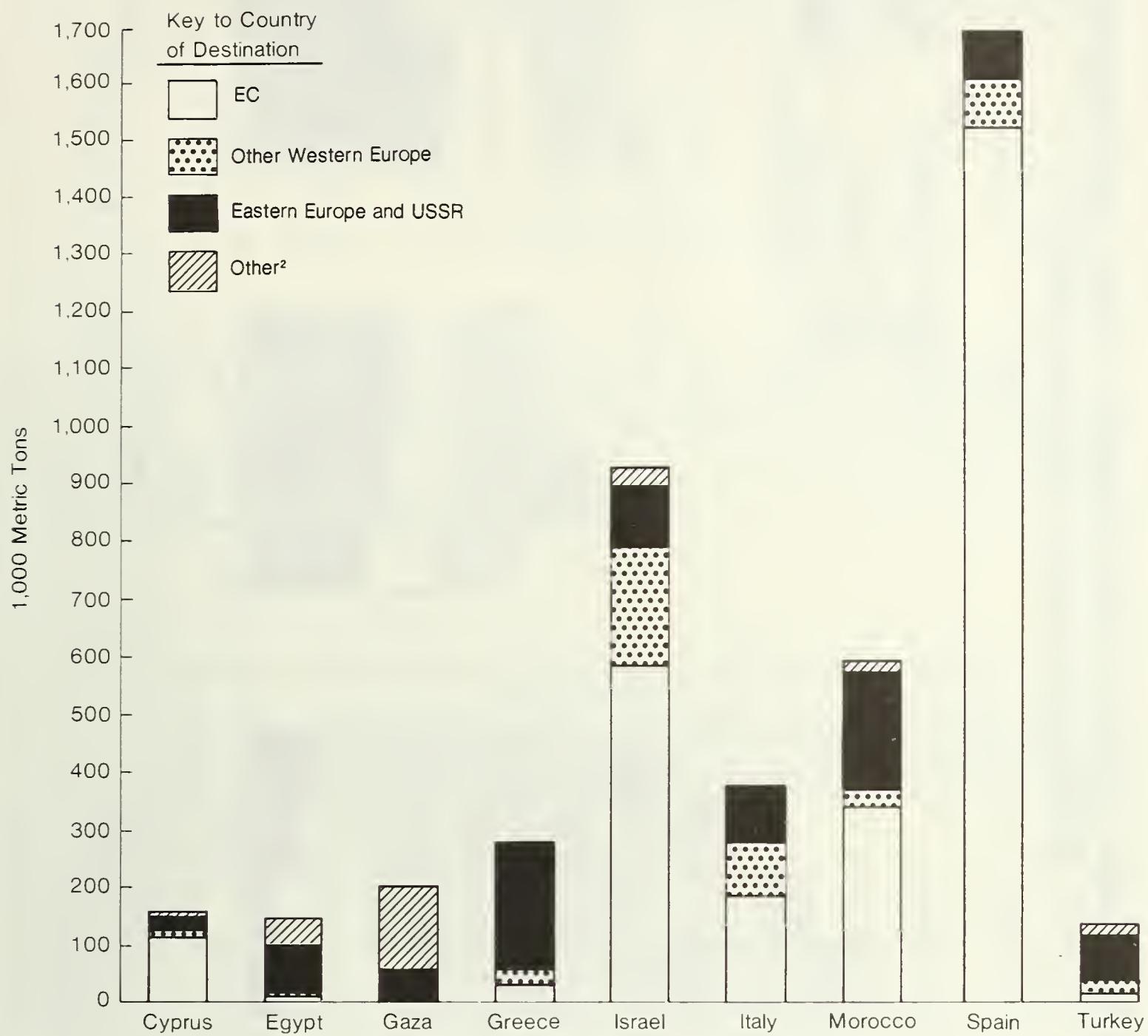
Texas production should be offset by production increases in other States. The Arizona-California lemon crop is forecast at 682,000 tons, 2 percent above last season's freeze-damaged crop, but 25 percent less than the 1977/78 crop.

Total fresh citrus exports were about 820,000 tons in 1978/79, down about 4 percent from the previous year's level. Figure 2 shows the principal destinations for U.S. fresh citrus exports in recent years. Fresh citrus exports are expected to rebound in 1979/80 on the strength of a recovery in orange shipments. The smaller grapefruit and lemon crops, however, largely preclude export gains for these crops. Imports of FCOJ were up slightly in 1978/79—to 28,735 gallons of 45-degree brix concentrate, but exports also posted a 23 percent gain, to a total of 11,612 gallons of 45-degree brix concentrate. Prospects are for a substantial decline in FCOJ imports and for at least a maintenance of last season's level of exports.

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¹Total oranges, excluding temples.

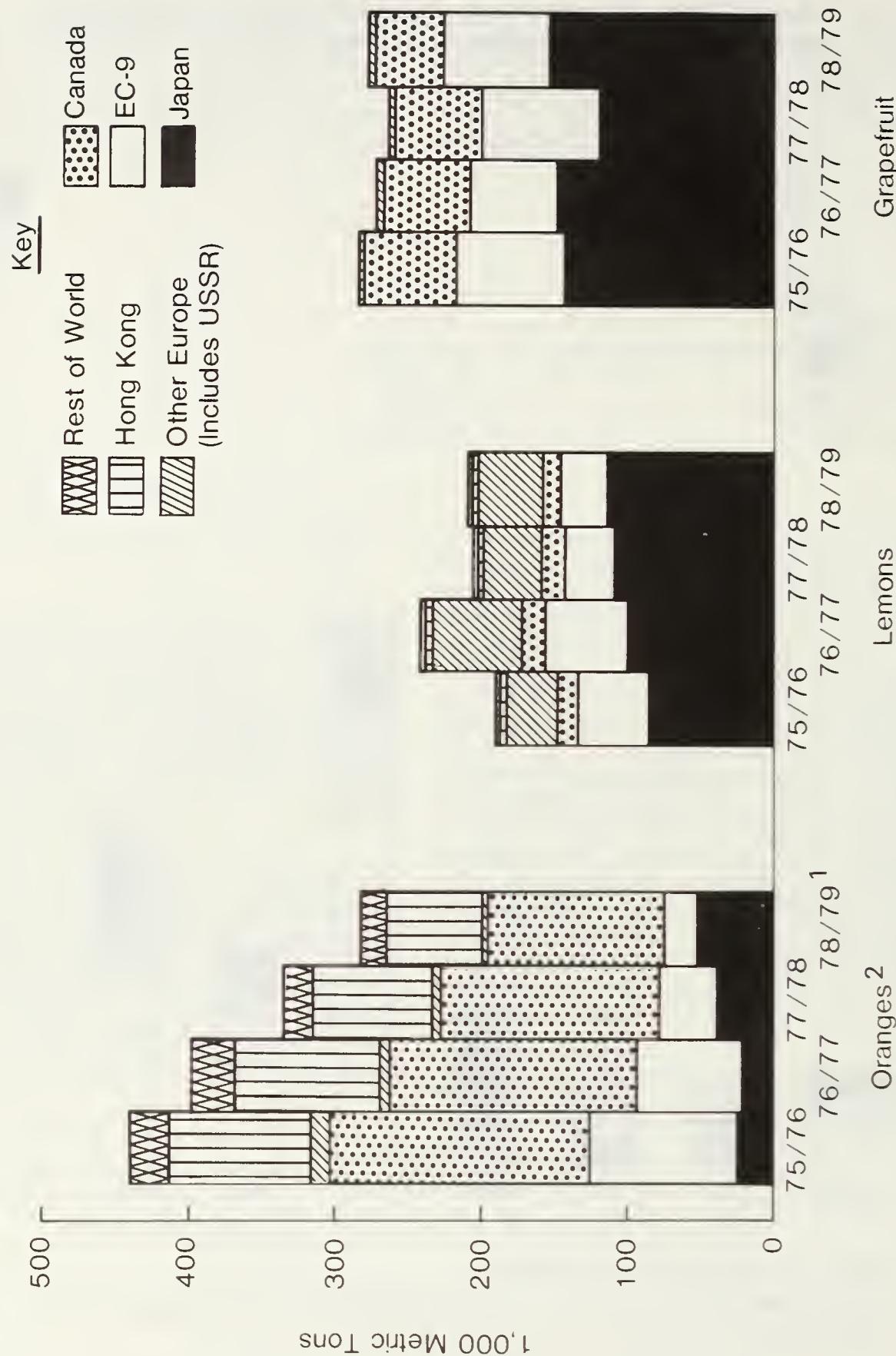
**Fresh Citrus Exports from Principal Exporting Countries
of the Mediterranean Basin, Average, 1976/77—1978/79¹**



¹ Approximated data for some countries.

² Mostly Middle Eastern countries, except for Israel in which "other" destinations are mostly Far East and North America.

**United States, Exports of Fresh Oranges, Lemons, and Grapefruit
by Major Destination, 1975/76 to 1978/79**



**Total Citrus: Production, Exports, and Processing in Selected Northern Hemisphere Countries, Selected Crop Years¹
(in 1,000 metric tons)**

Country	Production					Exports of Fresh Fruit			Fruit Processed		
	Average 1971/72-75/76		Forecast 1976/77 1977/78 1978/79		1979/80	Forecast 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80		Forecast 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80	Forecast 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80		Forecast 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80
Mediterranean Basin											
Cyprus.....	245	176	205	195	208	169	156	157	13	13	29
Egypt.....	922	888	795	989	1,058	131	100	110	6	6	5
Gaza.....	207	232	181	203	195	176	198	190	---	---	---
Greece.....	674	729	654	645	472	301	257	169	177	195	70
Israel.....	1,546	1,496	1,435	1,519	1,424	911	971	903	434	455	421
Italy.....	2,568	3,060	2,759	2,698	2,738	330	307	360	364	483	540
Morocco.....	793	802	1,087	877	948	673	543	616	192	103	113
Spain.....	2,674	2,716	2,862	2,843	2,828	1,756	1,679	1,717	347	230	215
Turkey.....	762	898	1,071	1,008	1,073	136	113	160	146	138	141
Subtotal.....	10,391	10,997	11,049	10,977	10,944	4,583	4,324	4,382	1,679	1,623	1,534
Other countries											
Belize.....	54	35	39	30	59	---	---	---	39	30	59
Jamaica.....	76	49	43	38	52	2	0	1	---	---	---
Japan.....	3,803	3,574	4,119	3,633	4,095	22	14	16	1,017	794	987
United States ²	12,490	13,827	12,892	12,070	14,073	823	815	---	9,508	8,874	---
Subtotal.....	16,423	17,485	17,093	15,771	18,279	847	829	17	10,564	9,698	---
Total.....	26,814	28,482	28,142	26,748	29,223	5,430	5,153	4,399	12,243	11,321	---

-- Indicates zero, negligible or not available.

¹Crop year refers to harvest period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. ²Exports do not include category "other citrus," which consists of bergamots, kumquats and other non-identified varieties.

Source: Crop Reporting Board for United States; FAS attache reports for other countries.

**Oranges: Production, Exports, and Processing in Selected Northern Hemisphere Countries, Selected Crop Years¹
(in 1,000 metric tons)**

Country	Production					Exports of Fresh Fruit			Fruit Processed		
	Average 1971/72-75/76		Forecast 1976/77 1977/78 1978/79		1979/80	Forecast 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80		Forecast 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80	Forecast 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80		Forecast 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80
Mediterranean Basin											
Cyprus ²	154	100	109	102	106	88	78	75	4	5	14
Egypt.....	766	755	671	843	890	130	100	110	5	5	5
Gaza ²	165	184	137	155	150	133	151	146	---	---	---
Greece.....	476	499	429	480	293	197	207	100	144	176	56
Israel ²	1,122	968	949	981	934	638	693	638	244	220	221
Italy.....	1,499	1,899	1,597	1,619	1,641	139	95	130	235	315	350
Morocco ³	609	584	820	630	678	508	387	435	164	86	90
Spain.....	1,918	1,781	1,718	1,630	1,698	915	860	910	197	123	110
Turkey.....	487	545	650	656	660	10	17	20	96	96	96
Subtotal.....	7,196	7,315	7,080	7,096	7,050	2,758	2,588	2,564	1,089	1,026	942
Other countries											
Belize.....	38	26	28	23	41	---	---	---	28	23	41
Jamaica.....	42	28	22	18	24	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	12	15	15	22	25	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States ⁴	8,943	9,722	8,821	8,499	10,395	335	300	---	7,176	6,960	---
Subtotal.....	9,035	9,791	8,886	8,562	10,485	335	300	---	7,204	6,983	---
Total.....	16,231	17,106	15,966	15,658	17,535	3,093	2,888	---	8,293	8,009	---

-- Indicates zero, negligible or not available.

¹Crop year refers to harvest period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. ²Includes tangerines. ³Includes some tangerines. ⁴Includes temples.

Source: Crop Reporting Board for United States; FAS attache reports for all other countries.

Tangerines: Production, Exports, and Processing in Selected Northern Hemisphere Countries, Selected Crop Years¹
(in 1,000 metric tons)

Country	Production					Exports of Fresh Fruit			Fruit Processed		
	Average 1971/72-75/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Mediterranean Basin											
Cyprus ²	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt.....	94	85	76	85	95	1	---	---	1	1	---
Gaza ²	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece.....	31	34	26	26	22	4	5	4	1	1	1
Israel ²	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy.....	317	359	352	340	342	12	5	10	9	8	10
Morocco ³	164	200	250	233	255	163	155	180	18	9	15
Spain.....	535	685	796	896	792	608	614	587	103	91	78
Turkey.....	95	126	135	150	160	24	28	30	17	18	20
Subtotal.....	1,236	1,489	1,635	1,730	1,666	812	807	811	149	128	124
Other countries											
Belize.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jamaica.....	6	2	4	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan ⁴	3,458	3,286	3,767	3,278	3,730	22	14	16	971	753	946
United States ⁵	371	422	407	386	461	16	22	---	201	195	---
Subtotal.....	3,835	3,710	4,178	3,668	4,195	38	36	---	1,172	948	---
Total.....	5,071	5,199	5,813	5,398	5,861	850	843	---	1,321	1,076	---

-- Indicates zero, negligible or not available.

¹Crop year refers to harvest period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. ²Tangerine production is small and is recorded together with oranges. ³Clementines only. ⁴Mainly satsuma (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids, mainly hassaku and lyukan. ⁵Includes tangelos, which in recent years accounted for 44 to 49 percent of combined tangerine and tangelo production.

Source: Crop Reporting Board for United States; FAS attache reports for other countries.

Lemons: Production, Exports, and Processing in Selected Northern Hemisphere Countries, Selected Crop Years¹
(in 1,000 metric tons)

Country	Production					Exports of Fresh Fruit			Fruit Processed		
	Average 1971/72-75/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Mediterranean Basin											
Cyprus.....	28	30	30	22	30	25	19	23	1	1	3
Egypt.....	2	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza.....	8	12	10	13	12	10	13	12	---	---	---
Greece.....	161	190	194	134	153	100	45	65	32	18	13
Israel.....	34	37	30	44	40	15	25	25	6	10	6
Italy.....	745	792	800	730	745	179	207	220	120	160	180
Morocco.....	5	2	3	3	3	1	---	---	1	---	---
Spain.....	192	220	313	286	307	228	200	215	45	15	25
Turkey.....	161	200	250	170	220	95	58	100	31	22	24
Subtotal.....	1,336	1,484	1,631	1,403	1,511	653	567	660	236	226	251
Other countries											
Belize.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jamaica.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States.....	715	896	899	668	682	206	211	---	479	258	---
Subtotals.....	715	896	899	668	682	206	211	---	479	258	---
Total.....	2,051	2,380	2,530	2,071	2,193	859	778	---	715	484	---

-- Indicates zero, negligible or not available.

¹Crop year refers to harvest period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring.

Source: Crop Reporting Board for United States; FAS attache reports for other countries.

**Grapefruit: Production, Exports, and Processing in Selected Northern Hemisphere Countries, Selected Crop Years¹
(in 1,000 metric tons)**

Country	Production					Exports of Fresh Fruit			Fruit Processed		
	Average 1971/72-75/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Forecast 1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Forecast 1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Mediterranean Basin											
Cyprus.....	63	46	66	71	72	56	59	59	8	7	12
Egypt.....	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza.....	34	36	34	35	33	33	34	32	---	---	---
Greece.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Israel.....	390	491	456	494	450	258	253	240	184	225	194
Italy.....	1	3	3	3	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco.....	15	16	14	11	12	1	1	1	9	8	8
Spain.....	6	7	7	9	9	5	5	5	2	1	2
Turkey.....	9	13	22	20	20	7	10	10	2	2	1
Subtotal.....	518	612	602	644	601	360	362	347	205	243	217
Other countries											
Belize.....	16	9	11	7	18	---	---	---	11	7	18
Jamaica.....	27	19	17	16	24	---	---	1	---	---	---
Japan.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States.....	2,422	2,751	2,749	2,491	2,495	265	278	---	1,647	1,452	---
Subtotals.....	2,465	2,779	2,777	2,514	2,537	265	278	---	1,658	1,459	---
Total.....	2,983	3,391	3,379	3,158	3,138	625	640	---	1,863	1,702	---

-- Indicates zero, negligible or not available.

¹Crop year refers to harvest period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring.

Source: Crop Reporting Board for United States; FAS attache reports for other countries.

**Other Citrus: Production, Exports, and Processing in Selected Northern Hemisphere Countries, Selected Crop Years¹
(in 1,000 metric tons)**

Country	Production					Exports of Fresh Fruit			Fruit Processed		
	Average 1971/72-75/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Forecast 1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Forecast 1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Mediterranean Basin											
Cyprus.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt ²	60	47	47	59	71	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece ³	6	6	5	5	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Israel.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy ⁴	6	7	7	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain ⁴	23	23	28	22	22	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey ⁵	10	14	14	12	13	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	105	97	101	104	116	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other countries											
Belize.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jamaica.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan ⁶	333	273	337	333	340	---	---	---	46	41	41
United States ⁷	39	36	16	26	40	1	4	---	5	9	---
Subtotals.....	373	309	353	359	380	1	4	---	51	50	---
Total.....	478	406	452	463	496	1	4	---	51	50	---

-- Indicates zero, negligible or not available.

Crop year refers to harvest period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring.

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